

TWO NEW MEXICAN SPECIES OF *SENECIO* (ASTERACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Senecio* are described from México: *S. ozolotepecanus* B.L. Turner, from western Oaxaca, and *S. viejoanus* B.L. Turner from southern Nuevo León and closely adjacent Tamaulipas. The former is closely related to *S. picridis* Schauer of the *Triangularis* species-group and the latter is closely related to *S. loratifolius* Greenm. of the *Lugentes* species-group (*sensu* Barkley 1985).

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, *Senecio*, México, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican comps has brought to fore the following novelties in *Senecio*.

SENECIO OZOLOTEPECANUS B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: "Dirt road between La Cienegilla and San Gregorio Ozolotepec. Pine forest or cloud forest dominated by *Clethra*, *Pinus* and *Quercus*" 2500-3000 m, 12 Dec 1989, *Andrew McDonald 2970* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: MEXU).

Senecioni picridi Schauer similis sed differt foliis numerosioribus majoribus angustioribus tenuioribusque, bracteis involucri ut videtur multiseriatis, calyculo longitudine bracteas interiores paene aequanti.

Suffruticose shrubs ca. 1 m high. Stems tomentose at first but soon glabrate. Leaves numerous and much overlapping, gradually reduced upwards and extending into the capitulescence. Midstem leaves sessile, briefly clasping, linear to linear-lanceolate, mostly 10-15 cm long, 0.5-1.0 cm wide, markedly white-tomentose beneath, less so or glabrate above, minutely denticulate to entire, the apices narrowly acute. Heads 30 or more arranged in open very leafy corymbose panicles, the ultimate peduncles tomentose, mostly 1-4 cm long. Involucres narrowly campanulate, 11-14 mm high, ca. 10 mm wide (pressed), the outermost bracts (calyculus) nearly as long as the inner, shaggy-white tomentose, the innermost pubescent at the apices with coarse hairs. Ray florets 8; ligules yellow, 8-10 mm long, ca. 3 mm wide. Disk

florets ca. 40 (est.), 8-9 mm long, glabrous throughout; tube ca. 3.5 mm long; lobes triangular, ca. 1 mm long. Achenes (immature) columnar, ca. 2 mm long, pubescent throughout with appressed hairs; pappus of numerous white fragile slender bristles ca. 8 mm long.

This species belong to the ser. *Fruticosa* of *Senecio* (*sensu* Barkley 1985) and is seemingly most closely related to *S. picridis* Schauer, having most of the features of that species, except that the leaves are longer, thinner, more numerous, and markedly overlapping. Additionally, the involucrel bracts (including the outermost) are nearly all of the same length and very loosely tomentose throughout, giving the involucre a multiseriate appearance.

Senecio ozolotepecanus might also be mistaken for *S. stoechadiformis*, the latter readily distinguished by its thicker, fewer, entire leaves, naked capitulescence, and well-developed calyculus, the outermost bracts half as long as the inner or less.

SENECIO VIEJOANUS B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Aramberri, Cerro Viejo, 3400 m, pine woods, 20 Nov 1993, *Hinton et al.* 23969 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: GH, NY).

Senecioni loratifolio Greenm. similis sed capitulis majoribus (involucris plerumque 9-11 mm altis vs. 6-8 mm altis) dispositis plerumque in capitulescentia racemoidea et foliis anguste linearibus (3-6 mm latis) non amplexicaulibus differt.

Simple-stemmed perennials 30-40 cm high from thick woody rhizomes, leaves linear, mostly basal, exauriculate, 0.3-0.6 cm wide, 10-20 cm long, tomentose above and below, with age the upper surface often glabrate. Heads 5-20, arranged in terminal raceme-like corymbs, the ultimate peduncles mostly tomentose, 1-3 cm long. Involucres broadly campanulate, 9-11 mm high, 10-12 mm wide (pressed); bracts ca. 23, linear-lanceolate, apically tufted; calyculus a series of loose bracts which grade into the inner series. Ray florets 13-32, the ligules yellow, 10-20 mm long, 2-4 mm wide. Disk florets numerous (80+), the corollas yellow, glabrous, 6-8 mm long, the tube 2.5-3.5 mm long with lobes ca. 0.8 mm long, somewhat warty on the outer surfaces. Achenes columnar, ca. 3 mm long, pubescent in lines; pappus of numerous white fragile capillary bristles 8-10 mm long.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Peña Nevada, west side of Picacho Onofre, 3230 m, 4 Jul 1959, *Beaman* 2687 (TEX); Mpio. Zaragoza, Cerro Viejo, 3310 m, 5 Oct 1992, *Hinton et al.* 22394 (TEX); summit of Peña Nevada, 2700-2900 m, "abundant in fir zone", 5 Aug 1983, *Nesom* 4805 (TEX). Tamaulipas: Mpio. Miquihuana, 5 km N of Aserradero, ca. 2500 m, 25 Oct 1986, *Hernández S.* 2078 (TEX); E side of Peña Nevada, 3500-3600 m, 5 Jul 1985, *McDonald* 1614 (TEX); Cerro Peña Nevada, 1 Jun 1975, *Paterson* 1523 (TEX); Peña Nevada, 19 Jul 1949, *Stanford et al.* 2591 (TEX).

This species is obviously a sister-taxon of *Senecio loratifolius*, differing from the latter in having larger heads which are mostly arranged in raceme-like corymbs, and by the very linear-leaved foliage throughout, those along the stem not at all clasping. *Senecio loratifolius*, so far as known, is confined to the higher peaks of central Nuevo

Leon (Cerro Potosí and closely adjacent peaks in Coahuila) while *S. viejoanus* is restricted to the higher peaks of southern Nuevo León (Cerro Peña Nevada and Cerro Viejo).

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LITERATURE CITED

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